GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4382
ANSWERED ON:12.08.2016
Anti-Microbial Drug Resistance Data
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Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any programme to provide the data related to anti-microbial drug resistance at hospital level to create awareness among patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken to collect and disseminate the above data;

(c) whether any project have been proposed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDP) in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to tackle anti-microbial drug resistance?

Answer

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)
(a) & (b): As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) collection of data on resistance patterns in six pathogenic groups of public health importance, through its Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance and Research Network (AMRSN), was initiated in 2013. The data collected from the network is used to formulate treatment guidelines. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India (MoHFW) has launched the National Programme on Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) under the 12th five year plan. The main objectives of this programme are:
i. To establish a countrywide network of Medical College laboratories to study the pattern of resistance in common pathogens to different antimicrobials in different geographical areas. To use this surveillance data for instituting appropriate interventions.
ii. To strengthen infection control in hospitals across the country to contain further spread of antimicrobial resistance.
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iii. To generate awareness among healthcare providers and in the community regarding rationale use of antibiotics.

A network of 10 laboratories has been established in different locations in the country, under the programme, and the network will be expanded in a phased manner. AMR surveillance activity has been initiated at these sites and AMR data has started flowing from these sites to National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC). The AMR trends are being analyzed at NCDC. Antimicrobial stewardship training activities have been initiated for different stakeholders such as doctors, pharmacists where the AMR data is being shared to generate awareness about AMR problem.

Source: (i) Indian Council of Medical Research,
(ii) National Centre for Disease Control.
(c) & (d): As part of AMR surveillance network of ICMR, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has received funding from Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to strengthen infection control practices in hospitals. The funds obtained under this grant will be used to strengthen quality assurance component of AMR surveillance and strengthen infection control practices in six hospitals across the country (AIIMS, New Delhi; JIPMER, Pondicherry; PGIMER, Chandigarh; CMC, Vellore; P.D. Hinduja National Hospital and Medical Research Centre, Mumbai; and Assam Medical College). The study will provide evidence on the impact of implementation of strict infection control practices in AMR in hospitals.

(e): ICMR monitors the drug resistance in six pathogenic groups of India's public health importance, through six nodal centers in four tertiary care hospitals: AIIMS, PGIMER Chandigarh, CMC Vellore and JIPMER Pondicherry. The centers are collecting resistance patterns and molecular epidemiology data in following six pathogenic groups:

i) Diarrheagenic bacterial organisms
ii) Enteric fever pathogens
iii) Enterobacteriaceae causing sepsis

iv) Gram negative non fermenters
v) Gram positives including MRSA
vi) Fungal infections

In addition, ICMR has issued infection control guidelines to have stringent infection control practices, which will reduce the infections in hospitals thereby reducing the antibiotic use.

Further, ICMR has also developed international collaborations for strengthening AMR capacity building in India. ICMR has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Research Council of Norway (RCN) which focuses on methods of assessment of disease burden of AMR and on developing human animal integrated surveillance. In collaboration with National Institute of Health, USA (NIH), ICMR is focusing on strengthening systems biology of AMR, molecular epidemiology of neonatal sepsis and clinical trials with new entities and combinations.

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